Palmer. Holotype M. C. Z. No. 79779. Paratypes M. C. Z. No. 79780. Also collections A. N. S. P. 151227, A. F. Archer and H. Rehder.

This species differs from the four other Texan species of *Humboldtiana* described by Pilsbry (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1927, p. 165, and NAUTILUS, vol. 41, p. 82, 1928) by its distinct and strong granulose sculpture which extends up to the peristome and over the base. In this respect it seems to resemble most closely the Mexican species, occupying a position midway between the Mexican and Texan species. Besides differing in the intensity and amount of granulation, *H. palmeri* n. sp. differs in the following respects from the other Texan Humboldtianas. From *H. texana* Pils. it differs in being of much darker color, in being more depressed, and all three bands being equally broad and distinct. *H. chisosensis* Pils., which it perhaps resembles most closely, is usually somewhat larger and more depressed. From *H. ultima* Pils., it differs in lacking the whitish mottling and in the bands being more solid. From the only other Davis mountains species, *H. ferrissiana* Pils., it differs in being smaller, darker in color, the lower band not weak and interrupted but solid.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE COLONY OF HELIX NEMORALIS AT MARION, MASS.

BY W. J. CLENCH

On May 12, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Rehder, together with the author paid a visit to the colony of *Helix nemoralis* that has been established at Marion, Massachusetts, on Buzzards' Bay. Dry weather has been the rule during the past few weeks, and as a consequence only a few individuals were found actively moving about.

The colony is roughly limited to about six acres of ground, four acres of which are for flower gardens and homes and about two acres of open grassland. The species is, by far, most abundant in the open field, in and around

the grass roots and especially at the base and under the leaves of dandelions, daisies and clover. Some small clumps of daisies yielded as many as twenty-five specimens.

About six hours were spent collecting, most of the time in the open field. A series of 1,867 adult specimens were found, and these alone were saved. The adults constituted about 40% of the total population seen. Previous published records about the numerical ratios of the color forms and bands are: (Johnson, NAUT., Vol. 40, p. 93, 1927; Johnson, NAUT., Vol. 41, p. 47, 1927; Crampton, NAUT., Vol. 41, p. 49, 1927.)

Five bandless specimens of *H. nemoralis castanea* Picard were also found, adding a new color form to this locality.

An observation of considerable interest was made. It was noted that only a few dead shells were seen; far too few considering the abundance of live specimens. The lack of dead shells was not due to a low mortality in this particular colony, but rather to the "feeding" upon the dead shells by live snails. More than fifty individuals were seen in the act of rasping away portions of other shells. There is but little lime at this region of igneous rock and this lack has caused these snails to seek a direct supply, rather than depend upon the slight calcium content contained in their food plants.

Formula	libellula[1]	rubella	Formula	libellula	rubella
00000	413	178	10300	..	1
00045	..	1	10345	3	..
00300	399	475	12345	70	92
00340	..	3	123(45)	7	9
00305	8	1	1(23)45	..	1
00345	84	104	(12)3(45)	1	2
003(45)	1	6	1(23)(45)	1	..
02345	..	1	(123)(45)	..	2
Total				987	876

[1] This form which is called the variety *libellula* Risso, is really *H. nemoralis nemoralis* Linn., as the type color form is yellow, and should be known as such.